

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5, 8-9, and 12-15 are pending, with claims 1 and 9 being independent. Claims 4, 6-7, 10-11, and 16 have been cancelled. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-9, and 12-15 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the written description, claims, and drawings as originally filed. Therefore, no new matter has been added. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

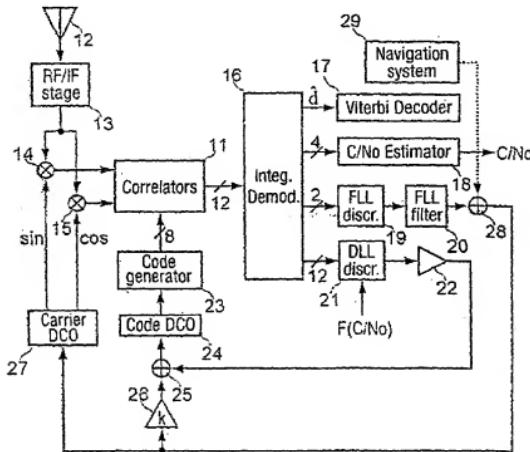
Applicant thanks the Examiner for courtesy extended during the telephone interview of August 24, 2010. No exhibit was shown or demonstration conducted. Although no agreement was reached, the pending rejections and prior art references mentioned below were generally discussed.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 3, 5, 8-9, and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,396,824 ("Schilling") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,711,219 ("Thomas"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

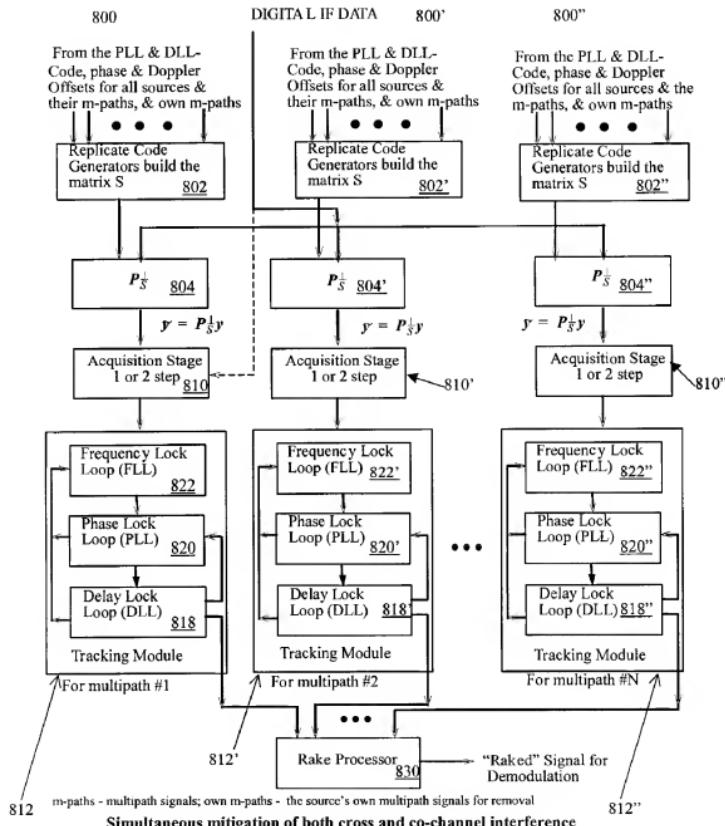
Claim 1 recites determining Doppler velocity aid using a discrete navigation system that does not rely only on radio navigation signals, wherein the discrete navigation system combines information from the radio navigation signals with other information that is independent of the radio navigation signals. Claim 1 further recites that carrier tracking processing is performed using a frequency-lock loop (FLL) based on the Doppler velocity aid.

As claimed, and as shown in FIG. 2 of the present application (reproduced below), the navigation system (shown at 29 in FIG. 2) is separate from the radio navigation signals (arriving at receiving antenna 12). For example only, the navigation system 29 could use a satellite orbit model, information from a remote server (such as an assisted-GPS server), or an inertial navigation system.



In contrast, neither Schilling nor Thomas show, teach, or suggest a navigation system separate from radio navigation signals. Specifically, neither Schilling nor Thomas show, teach, or suggest determining Doppler velocity aid using a discrete navigation system that does not rely only on the radio navigation signals, and performing carrier tracking processing using a frequency-lock loop (FLL) based on the Doppler velocity aid, as claim 1 recites.

Although this claim language has been amended, the Examiner previously relied on Thomas in rejecting claim 16, which recited receiving "Doppler velocity aid from a navigation system." FIG. 8 of Thomas is therefore reproduced here for convenience:



As seen from FIG. 8, the code generation module 802 receives a Doppler Offset. However, Thomas explains that the Doppler Offset is based on the same Digital IF Data

(shown arriving at the top of FIG. 8) that is received by the tracking system/module 812. Specifically, "information about... Doppler offsets of the first signals being tracked are obtained from the tracking system 812...." Col. 24, lines 14-17. In other words, the Doppler Offset is not received from a discrete navigation system, as claim 1 recites, but is simply derived from the satellite navigation signals on which the FLL, PLL, and DLL already operate.

Because neither Thomas nor Schilling teach or suggest features of claim 1, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not present, and Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is therefore in condition for allowance. Independent claim 9 is allowable for at least similar reasons as claim 1. Dependent claims 3, 5, and 8 ultimately depend from independent claim 1 and are therefore allowable for at least similar reasons.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schilling in view of Thomas and U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,248 ("Clapp"). Claims 12-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schilling in view of Thomas and U.S. Pat. No. 7,183,971 ("Lloyd"). Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schilling in view of Thomas and U.S. Pat. No. 6,538,599 ("David"). Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schilling in view of Thomas and U.S. Pat. No. 6,470,044 ("Kowalski"). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

None of Clapp, Lloyd, David, or Kowalski, either alone or in combination, remedies the deficiencies of Schilling and Thomas with respect to claims 1 and 9. Claims 2 and 12-15 depend from one of claims 1 or 9 and are therefore in condition for allowance for at least similar reasons.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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